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Joel Flaxman, JD
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Dear Mr. Flaxman:

At your request, I have written this report in the case of Mr. William Carter. I am being compensated at the rate of \$250 per hour for my work on this report and related efforts. To date, I have expended 3.5 hours. The materials I reviewed are in Appendix A. Please note that in the past four years, the only cases in which I provided expert testimony at trial or deposition are *Alvin Waddy v. City of Chicago, et al.*, 2019 L 010035 (Cir. Ct. Cook County, Ill.), *Baker, et al. v. City of Chicago, et al.*, 2016-cv-8940 (N.D. Ill.), and *Gipson v. City of Chicago, et al.*, 2018-cv-5120.

I. QUALIFICATIONS

I am a Distinguished University Professor in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at George Mason University, and past President (2019-2022) of the American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41 of the American Psychological Association). My curriculum vitae is attached in Appendix A. I received my PhD from the University of California, Davis in Developmental Psychology, with a focus on psychology and law. I then spent three years at Stanford University School of Medicine in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences as a postdoctoral fellow and research scientist. I am a nationally and internationally recognized expert in legal decision-making, specifically interrogation techniques, confessions, and guilty pleas. For more than 25 years, I have studied wrongful convictions, with a focus on false admissions (confessions and guilty pleas). My research generally focuses on whether legal decision-making is knowing, intelligent, and voluntary, and I have examined such decision-making in vulnerable (juveniles and persons with mental illness) and non-vulnerable defendants, and across several different contexts—in the interrogation room, during the guilty plea process, and in mental health courts.

Specific to the present case, I have published several overview articles on guilty pleas (Redlich, 2010; 2016; Redlich, Bibas, Edkins, & Madon, 2017; Redlich, Wilford, & Bushway, 2017; Redlich, Zottoli,

& Daftary-Kapur, 2019) and conducted original research on guilty pleas (Bettens & Redlich, 2024; Bushway & Redlich, 2012; Bushway, Redlich, & Norris, 2014; Dezhnev, Luna, Woestehoff, Stoltz, Manley, Quas, & Redlich, 2022; Henderson, Fountain, Redlich, & Cantone, 2022; Petersen, Redlich, & Norris, 2020; Petersen, Redlich, & Wilson, 2022; Redlich, Bushway, & Norris, 2016; Redlich, Domagalski, Woestehoff, Dezhnev, & Quas, 2022a; Redlich & Shteynberg, 2016; Redlich & Bonventre, 2015; Redlich & Summers, 2012; Redlich, Summers, & Hoover, 2010; Redlich, Wilford, Berger, & Dipano, 2023; Redlich, Yan, Norris, & Bushway, 2018; Turner & Redlich, 2016). In addition, I co-edited a volume on guilty pleas published by Oxford University Press (Edkins & Redlich, 2019), as well as a special journal issue of *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law* on the topic (May 2018 issue; Wilford & Redlich). Finally, I was a co-Principal Investigator on the National Science Foundation-funded Research Coordination Network on Understanding Guilty Pleas, and have received federal (National Institute of Justice, National Science Foundation) and private foundation funding (Arnold Ventures; MacArthur Foundation) for my research on guilty pleas.

II. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TRUE GUILTY PLEAS AND FALSE GUILTY PLEAS

Guilty pleas are required to be made knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily, and with a factual basis of guilt. As I have argued (Redlich, 2016), the methods currently used to assess these legal requirements—judicial colloquies in plea hearings, and written tender-of-plea forms—fall short and are often not valid or reliable indicators of whether the plea was in fact knowing, intelligent, and voluntary. Further, regardless of whether a guilty plea was legally knowing, intelligent, and voluntary, the plea may still be factually false. There are both situational and dispositional risk factors that can make an innocent person susceptible to pleading guilty. To date, more than 800 innocent plea-takers have been exonerated by DNA evidence or other forms of evidence, despite their guilty pleas having been ruled legally valid (National Registry of Exonerations, n.d). Approximately one of four exonerations catalogued in the National Registry is a wrongful conviction by guilty plea.

I describe some of the research that I and others have conducted on true and false guilty pleas.¹ This research supports four fundamental positions about guilty pleas in our criminal legal system which are relevant to the case at hand: 1) Not every defendant who pleads guilty is factually guilty; 2) Not every defendant who pleads guilty understands the information given to him or her (even if they have the capacity to do so (i.e., is mentally competent); 3) Not every defendant who pleads guilty has sufficient information to make informed plea decisions; and 4) Not every defendant who pleads guilty makes a voluntary decision to do so.

1) Not every defendant who pleads guilty is factually guilty

Since the inception of plea bargaining in the early-1800s, the possibility of innocents pleading guilty has been recognized (e.g., see *State v. Kaufman*, 1879). It is beyond dispute that factually innocent defendants plead guilty. As of July 2024, the National Registry of Exonerations has catalogued 860 such instances since 1989, which account for about a quarter of the exonerations in the United States known.

¹ False guilty plea is the term used in the scholarly literature to describe guilty pleas from innocent defendants.

There are many reasons indicating that the number of identified false guilty pleas is a gross underestimation, however. First, guilty pleas account for almost all (~97%) convictions in state and federal courts (Redlich et al., 2022a). As the vast majority of guilty pleas are never challenged on appeal, and those defendants who do appeal have limited legal routes to do so, confounding factors exist that serve to limit the opportunities for defendants who plead guilty to challenge their pleas in court and uncover or present evidence of their factual innocence. Second, guilty plea rates are even higher for less serious crimes, and the majority of identified exonerations are for serious crimes (e.g., murder and sexual assault), again reducing the likelihood that false pleas for less serious crimes will be identified. Among other reasons, it can be difficult for those who plead to lesser charges and who serve less time in prison or jail to obtain legal representation to challenge their pleas; and less serious crimes are also less likely to involve DNA evidence from the perpetrator, which has been a key path to exoneration. In a recent paper, my colleagues and I examined the factors that distinguished between wrongful convictions that occurred at trial versus false guilty plea (FGP) (Redlich et al., 2023). FGP cases were more than five times more likely to occur for a drug crime. FGP cases were also more than twice as likely to be the ‘no crime’² wrongful conviction type.

Third, because plea bargains do generally shorten the time of incarceration or even eliminate it, defendants who have pleaded guilty to crimes they did not commit typically have fewer opportunities to challenge their pleas (e.g., fewer legal avenues to do so, fewer lawyers or organizations able to assist those who are serving short sentences or no jail time), and less incentive to do so, even when innocent. And fourth, guilty pleas are very difficult to withdraw and appeal (Weaver, 2001-02), especially post-sentencing, and thus the wrongful conviction may never be recognized and righted. By definition, persons who plead guilty are convicted of crimes, and attempting to assert actual innocence after entering a plea is notoriously difficult. However, with increased research and recognition that innocent defendants falsely plead guilty, we are becoming better able to overturn wrongful convictions by plea.

Another reason pointing to larger numbers of false guilty pleas than those presently known is the lack of safeguards in the plea process. When a defendant pleads guilty, institutionalized trial safeguards like establishing proof beyond a reasonable doubt and cross-examination are missing. To be sure, in the wrongful conviction cases that went to trial, the safeguards meant to identify the causal factors (e.g., eyewitness misidentification, false confession) failed. However, in the wrongful conviction cases that culminated in a plea bargain, the causal factors frequently did not have the opportunity to undergo scrutiny or challenge. As such, the factors identified as contributing to wrongful convictions by trial may be equally or even more prevalent in wrongful convictions by guilty plea. And as Bibas (2004) points out, due to rules of discovery, innocent defendants are especially disadvantaged in not knowing the evidence that exists against them (as, in theory, there should be no factual evidence).

Research has also revealed issues relevant to the legal counsel that defendants receive prior to entering a plea. In brief, defense attorneys working within the plea bargaining system, most of whom

² Wrongful convictions are two types: no crime and wrong person. In wrong person cases, an actual crime occurred but the wrong person was convicted. In contrast, in no crime wrongful conviction cases, a crime did not actually take place.

are overburdened, are subject to many incentives that lead them to take advantage of what are perceived to be quick solutions and reduce the likelihood of acting in clients' best interests. Exacerbating the problem is that ineffective assistance of counsel is often undetectable in the guilty plea system, as the system is characterized by secrecy, confidential conferences, and unwritten rules (Alschuler, 1986; Garrett et al., 2023). Trials create a basis and a record for appeal, whereas the process through which pleas are obtained is a much more secret endeavor, with negotiations and discussions largely occurring off the record, and only the final result (the entry of the plea) occurring in open court. Further, as Gazal-Ayal (2006) has concluded, it is often the weaker cases in which the prosecutor offers a highly favorable deal because the State knows or suspects that it cannot prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt at trial (see also Bibas, 2004). Thus, assuming that the prosecution has a weaker evidentiary case against a defendant who is innocent than against one who is guilty, plea bargains may be more readily offered to innocents, and offered with increased incentives and leniency. And public defenders who are overburdened with their caseloads are often inclined to recommend pleas to their clients, rather than expending the time and resources on a trial, even when clients claim innocence. One study found that 45% of defense attorneys acknowledged recommending their innocent clients plead guilty (Helm et al., 2018).

Regardless of guilt or innocence, there are powerful inducements to plead guilty, particularly when pitted against remaining in jail pretrial and/or risking a conviction with a stiffer sentence at trial. Defendants who contest guilt and exercise their right to a trial risk significantly harsher punishment occasioned by structural rewards and institutionalized "trial taxes" (Rakoff, 2014; Ulmer et al., 2010). As stated by Bowers (2008), "It is hardly a new observation that guilty pleas may prove attractive to the innocent" (p. 1120). For the most part, pleas are attractive because they do often reduce the charges, the time in jail or prison, and potentially other consequences (e.g., registering as a sex offender). It is common knowledge that many defendants plead guilty to get out of jail and receive reduced sentences or probation (Gross et al., 2005). In a study of prosecutorial decisions, detained defendants were more likely to be offered pleas than defendants who had been released. Indeed, the authors viewed detention as a way to encourage or "coerce" pleas (Kellough & Wortley, 2002). Petersen (2020) found that defendants held in custody pre-trial pled 2.86 times faster than those not in custody. And a laboratory study found pre-trial detention increased the rate of false guilty pleas two-fold (Edkins & Dervan, 2018).

Many scholars posit that this choice between remaining in jail awaiting a trial (in which a defendant is likely to be found guilty) and accepting a reduced sentence or probation via a guilty plea is coercive (e.g., Langbein, 1992; Luna, 2022). For persons who are innocent, the "choice" to plead is arguably even more coercive. Laboratory and interview studies have been conducted comparing guilty and innocent subjects. In an early study, Gregory, Mowen, and Linder (1978) found that when the number of charges was high versus low (four versus one charge), and when the sanctions were high versus low (10-15 versus 1-2 years in prison), both guilty and innocent participants were more likely to plead: 100% for guilty and 33% for innocents (see also Bordens, 1984). In a later study, Russano and her colleagues (2005) varied the use of minimization (lessening the seriousness of the offense) and the use of a deal with laboratory subjects who were either guilty or innocent of cheating on a problem-solving task. They found that when subjects were innocent, 43% took responsibility

when both minimization and the deal were used. Using similar methods, Dervan and Edkins (2013) were able to raise the rate of innocents accepting guilty pleas to 61% under certain conditions.

In addition to these situational risk factors, there are individual characteristics that can make an innocent person vulnerable to falsely pleading guilty. Perhaps the most well-studied dispositional factor to this point is age. Although most studies have focused on juveniles (those 17 years and younger) versus adults (those 18 years and older), it is clear that younger persons are more susceptible to falsely pleading guilty than older ones (see Redlich et al., 2019). Developmental science makes clear that individuals continue to mature well into their 20's. Late adolescence and into the mid-20's is a period in which the frontal lobes continue to mature, facilitating regulatory competence and executive functioning (see Steinberg, 2005). Further, a report from the National Academy of Sciences (Bonnie, Stroud, & Briener, 2014) labeled young adulthood (i.e., ages 18 to 26 years) as a "critical developmental period," recommending that this developmental period be viewed as "a critical window of development and occasion for intervention," similar to earlier periods in the life course (p. 2). Many of the developmental deficits of youth (e.g., immaturity of judgement) that the Supreme Court noted in the landmark 2005 *Roper v. Simmons* decision and its progeny carry forward into years 18 and beyond. Although the age of majority for the criminal justice system is 18 years in most states, it would be a mistake to believe adult-like decision making switches on at this age. Indeed, organizations such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations define youth as ages 15 to 24 years.

In summary, given the extremely high prevalence of guilty pleas in our nation's criminal legal system, there are numerous reasons indicating that innocent defendants accept guilt and take the deal being offered to them. Some courts conflate willingness to plead guilty with factual guilt itself, but most courts simply rely on the defendant to confirm his or her own guilt with a one word answer ("yes"). As argued by Professor Albert Alschuler (2016/2017), who has studied pleas since the 1960s, our system of pleas is a "nearly perfect one" for convicting innocent defendants.

2) Not every defendant who pleads guilty understands the information given to him or her (even if he or she has the capacity to do so; i.e., is mentally competent)

Adjudicative competence, which refers to an individual's capacities and not actual understanding, has been said to have a low threshold. Famously, one prosecutor opined that so long as defendants can tell the difference between a grapefruit and the judge, the threshold for competence has been met (Coleman, 2002). Thus, even if we were to assume that most defendants who plead guilty are technically competent to do so, a next step question would be: Does the average defendant actually understand what their judges and lawyers tell them specifically about the consequences of pleading guilty and the nature of the plea itself? In other words, is the language used by legal actors comprehensible to all or even most defendants? If defendants are asked more than yes/no questions about their understanding (typically, on-the-record plea proceedings consist of only or mostly yes/no questions), could they demonstrate adequate comprehension?

There is substantial research revealing that most defendants (68%) did not finish high school, most (66%) have learning disabilities (Wolf Harlow, 2003), and an estimated 10% (about one million) of

offenders have serious mental health problems and/or cognitive deficits. In addition, legal terms are often a foreign language (i.e., ‘legalese’) to persons not trained in the law. The little available research on judicial plea colloquies does not delve into the exact language used by judges, but to be sure, there are some judges who use technical legal terms unrecognizable to most defendants.

My doctoral student and I (Redlich & Bonventre, 2015) analyzed the reading comprehensibility of more than 200 adult and juvenile court tender-of-pleas, the written form of the oral colloquy (from 49 states and DC). We found that, on average, forms for both juvenile and adult defendants required an 11th to 12th grade reading level to fully understand the content. However, according to the National Adult Literacy Survey (Haigler et al., 1994), most juvenile and adult inmates read at or below the 6th grade level (and the average American reads at an 8th grade level). Only 4.3% of the forms in our sample of 200+ forms could be understood by those who read at a 6th grade level.

In another study, we (Redlich & Summers, 2012) interviewed and conducted assessments of recent plea takers, finding a disconnect between claims of knowledge and actual knowledge. When we asked directly about legal understanding, 89% said they understood the plea process, 96% said they understood the possible penalties associated with their plea, and 87% said they understood the legal proceedings. These questions mirrored those asked by judges during plea colloquies. Nevertheless, when their comprehension of plea information was assessed, two-thirds of the sample (people who had just entered supposedly valid pleas) failed (i.e., got 60% or more of the questions incorrect). For example, 40% erroneously believed that the prosecutor had to prove their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and 46% believed that the judge must accept the plea offer.

It is also important to note the influence of age and development on knowing and intelligent (and voluntary) plea decision-making. To date, I have conducted three studies in which plea comprehension was measured. Across the combined 300 or so participants aged 18 years and older, plea comprehension was always found to be significantly and negatively correlated with age; younger adult defendants are less likely to understand and appreciate plea-related concepts. For example, in a recent interview study of actual plea-takers, defendants aged 18-21 years were found to have poorer comprehension than those aged 22-25 years, and even poorer than those aged 26 and older. These results are consistent with what we know about brain development at these ages.

In sum, even if defendants can meet the low threshold of competence, there is clearly the likelihood that many of them will neither understand nor appreciate the information given to them in the typical plea-bargaining procedure. As stated by Bibas (2011), “There are two distinct barriers to informed decision-making: first, defendants must have enough information; and second, they must be able to understand, digest, and use that information” (p. 85).

3) Not every defendant who pleads guilty has sufficient information to make an informed plea decision

In *Boykin v. Alabama* (1969), the Supreme Court demanded “the ‘utmost solicitude of which courts are capable in canvassing the matter with the accused to make sure [the defendant] has a *full* understanding of what the plea connotes and of its consequence” (emphasis added; p. 243-44).

However, the word ‘full’ in this instance is misleading, as there are systematic and non-systematic reasons indicating that complete understanding is not required. For one, ‘consequence’ concerns only direct, and not collateral, consequences (see Roberts, 2009). Although the Supreme Court does not generally require knowledge of collateral consequences as part of a valid plea decision, there are many who believe that defendants should be aware of such consequences, and that this knowledge may lead to a different plea decision.

What information is given to defendants during plea hearings? Although systematic data are generally lacking on the comprehensiveness and content of judicial colloquies, there are some research studies that shed light. The data available on plea hearings demonstrate that most take place in mere minutes and that the information supplied is highly variable; most defendants, but not all, are asked what is minimally required (i.e., do they understand the charges and their rights). The specifics of exactly what rights are being waived, however, are less likely to be reviewed. In systematically observing and coding nearly 600 plea hearings in a circuit court, this is precisely what my colleagues and I found (see Dezemmer et al., 2022; Redlich et al., 2022b). Plea hearings lasted an average of 13 minutes; in contrast, the average trial is 667 minutes, or 51 times longer. In addition, of the indicators coded for voluntariness, knowingness, and intelligence of their plea decisions, fewer than half of each were asked of defendants (Redlich et al., 2022b).

Redlich and Bonventre (2015) also systematically coded the content of juvenile and adult court written tender-of-plea forms. We coded aspects related to 1) voluntariness, 2) rights, 3) knowing and intelligence, 4) collateral consequences, and 5) an ‘other’ catch-all category. We concluded that, “tender-of-plea forms were found to be quite incomplete, relative to the possible content that was coded... on average, the forms had 2.09 of 10 (20.9%) elements of voluntariness, 9.17 of 40 (22.9%) rights, 7.26 of 37 (19.6%) knowing and intelligent, 2.25 of 27 (8.3%) collateral consequences, and 2.82 of 16 (17.6%) possible other factors” (p. 170). Further, because a majority of the forms were found to reference prior discussions with defense attorneys, we also noted, “It is possible though that the mere existence of a [tender-of-plea] form provides false assurances to courtroom actors (e.g., judges, defense attorneys) that defendants are adequately informed of the rights they are waiving. If judges rely on competent counsel to inform the defendants, and defense attorneys are in turn relying on the forms to convey the information, and the forms are insufficient, then defendants really are not educated. Thus, insofar as the forms are substituted for comprehensive discussions, the implication is that the forms do not provide sufficient nor comprehensible information to the majority of plea takers” (p. 171). Similarly, in the plea hearing observation study (Redlich et al., 2022b), we found that judges often asked defendants about the discussions had with their defense attorneys (i.e., about the charges, plea decision, the case; 64 to 87% of hearings observed), presumably to avoid lengthy discussions on these topics during the plea hearings themselves.

Put simply, “the myth of the fully informed rational actor” is one of the biggest and most problematic assumptions made in our justice system (p. 80, Bibas, 2011), especially for plea cases, which again, account for 97% of convictions.

4) Not every defendant who pleads guilty makes voluntary decisions

Although ‘voluntary’ may seem like an easy word to comprehend, the legal system has continuously struggled with the concepts of voluntariness and its flip side, coercion (Luna, 2022). For example, in *United States v. Speed Joyeros, S.A.* (2002), the court stated, “There is no single clear definition of ‘voluntary’ for all legal purposes. Even in the criminal-law-plea context, it is unclear whether ‘voluntary’ means freedom from any coercion or whether it means freedom only from ‘wrongful’ or ‘undue’ coercion. A pristine rule of ‘no coercion’ would preclude many plea agreements” (p. 14).

Arguably, voluntariness is a more subjective concept than the knowledge and intelligence aspects of plea information. Whereas, in theory, knowledge and intelligence can be tested via extended questioning, voluntariness is more akin to a personal feeling of having one’s will be overborne. Redlich and Summers (2012) found that 96% of defendants who just pled guilty reported being asked if it was their choice to plead guilty, and 93% claimed that it was indeed their voluntary choice. Again, these questions mirror those asked by judges in plea colloquies. However, nearly one-third of the sample erroneously believed that someone other than themselves (e.g., the judge or their attorney) made the final plea decision (after the court had accepted their plea). And when asked directly if guilty pleas have to be voluntary, 44% incorrectly said ‘no.’ Thus, although defendants may perceive the choice to be their own, they do not always know that the choice is theirs to make, and that it must be made voluntarily for it to be a valid one.

As noted above, many view plea deals as inherently coercive—a Hobson’s choice (Langbein, 1992; Redlich, 2016). The term “Hobson’s choice” reportedly derives from a 16th century English stable owner who would offer potential buyers a choice between the horse closest to the door or no horse at all. In many ways, a plea offers a kind of Hobson’s choice: between accepting guilt and the concomitant conviction, or risking one’s fate at trial and a harsher sentence. Very few people are acquitted. Acquittal rates account for 1% of all outcomes and 25% of trial outcomes (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). The sentences associated with trial convictions are also much harsher than plea convictions, leading, again, to phrases such as ‘trial penalty’ and ‘trial tax’ (e.g., Ulmer, Eisenstein, & Johnson, 2010). In a recent study, we (Dezember & Redlich, 2024) found that Alford plea-takers (in Virginia) received significantly harsher sentences than those who entered traditional guilty pleas.

Alkon (2017) discusses the hard-bargaining tactics used by prosecutors in the context of guilty pleas. Specifically, she states, “One serious problem is that prosecutors regularly use hard bargaining tactics such as exploding offers, threats to add enhancements, take-it-or-leave-it offers, and threats to seek the death penalty. These hard-bargaining tactics contribute to the often highly coercive atmosphere of plea bargaining that can lead both guilty and innocent defendants to plead guilty. Pressure to plead guilty can also lead defendants to fail to litigate issues, such as search and seizure motions. Finally, the coercive atmosphere in plea bargaining can lead defendants to accept bad deals as they try to avoid potentially much higher sentences after trial” (p. 401). Such hard-bargaining tactics, particularly when combined with the prosecutor’s power to dismiss or reduce charges and the prosecution’s substantial advantage as the gatekeeper of the State’s evidence, speak directly to the voluntariness of plea decisions.

Instituting time constraints on plea decisions (e.g., exploding offers) can lead to involuntary plea decisions. Even if not a prosecutorial tactic *per se*, having insufficient time to consider the plea decision and time to discuss options with trusted ones can lead to invalid plea decisions. As stated by Zottoli et al. (2016), “It is fairly well established that decision-making competence breaks down when individuals have to make decisions in short periods of time, especially if these decisions involve emotionally laden outcomes” (p. 255). Further, insufficient time leaves little room for defense attorneys to fully educate their clients about the consequences of their decision and of the plea itself.

Another coercive element are excessive plea discounts, or the differentials between the direct consequences received by plea versus trial conviction. According to Alschuler (2002), prosecutors trying to avoid the cost of a trial will lower the plea discount below the break-even point to “coerce” defendants into pleading guilty. To wit, Bordens and Bassett (1985) interviewed actual defendants aged 19 to 48 years who had pled guilty about their reasons for accepting plea deals, and found that many reported being pressured by the prosecutor, in the form of threats of increased charges, threats of severe punishment, and reprisals for not accepting the plea offer (see also, Redlich et al. 2017). Bordens and Bassett also found that age was the only factor to influence the plea decision: younger adults were more likely to accept pleas to “minimize suffering” (p. 102) than older adults. Further, Alkon (2017) discusses how prosecutors may use “hard bargaining tactics” (e.g., exploding plea offers; threatening additional charges or enhancements; seeking the death penalty) “to cover up for a weak case where they are concerned they might not secure a conviction” (p. 407).

These differentials between plea sentences/charges and trial sentences/charges (if convicted) are often discussed as particularly problematic and increasing the potential for coercion and false guilty pleas. Studies have documented such plea discounts to be as high as 98%. In calculating plea discounts in actual cases, my colleagues and I (Redlich et al. 2022a) found an average 75% plea discount. But it is precisely these high discounts that many would say coerce plea decisions (Dervan, 2012; Luna, 2022). Recently, the report of the *American Bar Association Task Force on Plea Bargaining* (2023) specifically named these plea discount differentials as one of several coercive aspects of plea bargains. Basic psychological science has long documented the power of ‘on sale discounts’ to persuade (see Redlich et al., 2017). In the context of pleas, such plea discounts could result in years, even decades, spent out of prison.

III. WILLIAM CARTER’S CASE

William Carter is one of 192 individuals identified by the National Registry of Exonerations as having been wrongly convicted as part of the Watts scandal. Thus far, approximately 230 convictions connected to Watts and his team of officers have been overturned and the persons issued Certificates of Innocence by the courts of Cook County, IL. Mr. Carter has three overturned convictions for which he received Certificates of Innocence, Cook County Case Numbers 04-CR-9579, 04-CR-17677, and 06-CR-13571. My opinions are about his guilty pleas in Case Numbers 04-CR-9579 and 04-CR-17677 only.

William Carter was 18 years of age at the time of his two arrests (3/3/04 for 04-CR-9579 and 6/18/04 for 04-CR-17677) and at the time he entered his guilty plea for both cases (12/16/04). In addition, at the time of his plea, it is my understanding that Mr. Carter had not graduated high school, as he testified that he was kicked out of high school after one or two years.

In Case Number 04-CR-9579, Mr. Carter was charged with 2 Class X counts and 2 Class 1 counts. In Case Number 04-CR-17677, he was charged with a Class X count and a Class 1 count. A Class X charge carries a mandatory minimum of 6 years in prison and a maximum of 30 years, with no possibility of probation.

In exchange for Mr. Carter's guilty pleas, the State dropped the Class X charges, and Mr. Carter pleaded guilty to a Class 1 charge in each case. During the plea hearing, the Judge made clear that each Class 1 count carries a possible 4 to 15 years in prison, but the judge told Mr. Carter that he would impose probation because of his guilty pleas.

Mr. Carter received sentences of 2 years of probation and 1 year of probation, to be served concurrently. Thus, in exchange for pleading guilty, Mr. Carter was able to avoid a carceral sentence. At his deposition, Mr. Carter makes clear that he pled guilty specifically to avoid a carceral sentence.

By any measure, Mr. Carter received a significant reduction in his sentence. As the Judge told him, he faced a potential maximum of 30 years combined for these pled-to charges. Had Mr. Carter been convicted of the Class X charges, he would have faced a mandatory minimum of 6 years with no possibility of probation and a potential maximum of 60 years. In essence, his plea discount could be considered 100% as his pleas of guilty for the two cases allowed him to avoid a jail or prison sentence entirely when he pleaded guilty.

As noted above, these exceedingly large discounts can 1) increase the likelihood of innocent defendants falsely pleading guilty, and 2) are considered coercive by plea experts, including by the ABA Plea Bargaining Task Force (2023). Research has demonstrated that the primary reason individuals falsely plead guilty is for instrumental reasons, which refers to a strategy usually to lessen punishment, such as getting a deal or getting out of jail (Malloy et al., 2014; Redlich et al., 2010). If Mr. Carter had exercised his right to trial, it is quite probable that he would have been convicted and sentenced to prison.

In addition, Mr. Carter's young age and his limited education may have increased his risk of making an invalid plea decision. Although the Judge defined some terms in Mr. Carter's plea hearing, such as jury trial and unanimous, other difficult-to-understand words were not defined. For example, the following words and phrases (and the grade level needed to understand the words) were used in the colloquy: waive (13th grade), appeal (8th grade), beyond a reasonable doubt (10th grade), cross-examine (8th grade), right (8th grade) and nolle [prosse] (16th grade). In a recent study I conducted with 92 adult defendants with an average education level of about 11.5 years (slightly less than high school) and who just pled guilty, only 11% could accurately define the word 'right,' 17% the word 'plea,' and 21% the word 'appeal.' Adult defendants aged 18 to 21 years old were especially likely to

be unable to define plea-related terms and phrases. These results make clear that some defendants do not know the meaning of key terms and phrases used by the judge during the plea colloquy.

IV. Overall Summary

Mr. Carter's guilty pleas bear many of the hallmarks of a false guilty plea and many of the factors common to false pleas. False guilty pleas are also more significantly common among drug cases and the 'no crime' type of wrongful conviction.

In my opinion, Mr. Carter's decisions to plead guilty are consistent with the factors present in his cases which are common to the hundreds of false guilty plea cases of other defendants who were later exonerated, and to those phenomena studied by experts in psychology and related social sciences. An invalid guilty plea is one that was not knowing, voluntary, or made with a factual basis of guilt (i.e., unreliable and from an innocent person). In my opinion, the circumstances known to me in this case were sufficient to induce an innocent person to enter guilty pleas for crimes he did not commit.

If you have any questions or need any clarification about anything written in this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on July 9, 2024.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Allison D. Redlich".

Allison D. Redlich, Ph.D.
Distinguished University Professor

Appendix A

Plea hearing transcript of Mr. William Carter, dated 12/16/2004

Excerpted material from Mr. Carter's deposition, dated 8/23/22 (pp. 138, 139, 266, 267)

Arrest reports from 3/3/04 and 6/18/04 arrests

Certificates of Innocence in Case Numbers 04-CR-9579, 04-CR-17677, and 06-CR-13571

Charging Documents in Case Numbers 04-CR-9579 and 04-CR-17677

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- Redlich, A.D., Zottoli, T., & Daftary-Kapur, T. (2019). Pleading guilty when young: Circumstances, Knowingness, and rationales of juvenile plea decisions. In V. Edkins and A.D. Redlich (Eds.), *A system of pleas: Social science's contributions to the real legal system*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
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Appendix B**ALLISON D. REDLICH**

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Websites: www.cls.gmu.edu/people/aredlich ; https://thomodilslab.wixsite.com/modils/research	

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

2022 – present	Distinguished University Professor, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
2022—2023	Visiting Scholar, Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice, University of Pennsylvania Carey School of Law
2019 -- 2022	President (Elect, Current, Past) American Psychology-Law Society, Division 41 of the American Psychological Association
2017 – present	Associate Chair, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
2017 -- 2023	Director of Graduate Programs, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
2015 – 2022	Professor, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
2012 – 2015	Chair, Board of Directors/Executive Director, Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York, University at Albany, Albany, NY
2008 – 2015	Assistant-Associate Professor, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, University at Albany, Albany, NY
2002 – 2008	Senior Research Associate I-II, Policy Research Associates, Delmar, NY
2001 – 2002	Research Scientist, Stanford University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, CA
1999 – 2001	The California Wellness Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, Stanford University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, CA
1992 – 1994	Research Assistant, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

EDUCATION

1999 – 2001	Postdoctoral, Psychiatry and Juvenile Justice, Stanford University School of Medicine
1999	Doctor of Philosophy, Developmental Psychology, University of California, Davis
1996	Masters of Arts, Developmental Psychology, University of California, Davis
1992	Bachelor of Arts, Psychology, The Pennsylvania State University

GRANTS

2022—2024	Department of Homeland Security, “Overcoming Reluctance and Increasing Intelligence Gathering from Victims of Trafficking” (CINA): Phase IV Principal Investigator (\$262,030) [co-PIs: Jodi Quas; David Wilson]
2022—2025	Arnold Ventures, “Investigating and Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Prosecution and Punishment: A Multi-Site Analysis” Co-Principal Investigator (\$651,518 total) [PI: Brian Johnson; Co-PI: Miranda Galvin]
2021—2022	Department of Homeland Security, “Overcoming Reluctance and Increasing Intelligence Gathering from Victims of Trafficking” (CINA): Phase III Principal Investigator (\$289,578) [co-PIs: Jodi Quas; David Wilson]
2021—2024	National Science Foundation, “Collaborative Research: Exoneration and Compensation: The Role of False Confessions” Principal Investigator (\$385,000 total) [PI at Central Michigan University: Kyle Scherr]
2020—2021	Department of Homeland Security, “Overcoming Reluctance and Increasing Intelligence Gathering from Victims of Trafficking” (CINA); Phase II Principal Investigator (\$200,679) [co-PI: Jodi Quas]
2019—2020	Department of Homeland Security, “Effective Strategies for Intelligence Gathering from Victims of Sex Trafficking” (CINA); Phase I Co-Principal Investigator (\$70,866) [PI: Jodi Quas]
2019—2020	Charles Koch Foundation, “The Influence of Discovery on True and False Guilty Pleas” Principal Investigator (\$75,500; Year 2)
2017—2027	Department of Homeland Security, Center for Investigative Network Analysis, Center of Excellence (CINA) Theme Leader, Criminal Investigative Processes (\$40 million) [PI: Anthony Stefanidis/James Jones]
2017—2020	National Science Foundation, “Police Investigator Decision-Making in High-Profile Cases” Co-Principal Investigator (\$158,012) [PI: Skye Woestehoff]
2017—2018	Charles Koch Foundation, “The Influence of Discovery on True and False Guilty Pleas” Principal Investigator (\$85,000; Year 1)
2015 – 2018	National Science Foundation, “Collaborative Research: Understanding Youth Engagement in the Plea Process: Predictors and Consequences” Principal Investigator (\$395,000 total) [PI at UC Irvine: Jodi A. Quas]

- 2015 – 2017 National Science Foundation, “Elephants in the Courtroom: Examining Overlooked Issues in Wrongful Convictions” Workshop grant
Principal Investigator (\$49,807) [Co-PIs: James Acker, Catherine Bonventre & Robert Norris]
- 2014 – 2017 Brain and Behavior Research Foundation Independent Investigator Award, “The Influence of Mental Illness Severity and Treatment on Criminal Justice Success: The Mediating Role of Mental Health Courts”
Principal Investigator (\$99,371)
- 2014 – 2017 National Science Foundation, “Research Coordination Network (RCN): Understanding Guilty Pleas”
Co-Principal Investigator (\$298,675) [PI: Shawn Bushway]
- 2012 – 2013 Federal Bureau of Investigation, High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), “The Dynamic Process of Interrogation” [Subcontract from UT, El Paso, PI: Christian A. Meissner]
Co-Principal Investigator (\$153,000) [PI: Christopher Kelly]
- 2011 – 2012 Federal Bureau of Investigation, High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), “Surveying the International Interrogation Community” [Subcontract from UT, El Paso, PI: Christian A. Meissner]
Principal Investigator (\$160,025)
- 2010 – 2013 National Science Foundation, “Creating and Transferring Knowledge on Guilty Pleas”
Principal Investigator (\$175,000)
- 2010 – 2013 National Institute of Justice, “Bargaining in the Shadow of Trial: Exploring the Reach of Evidence Outside the Jury Box”
Principal Investigator (\$511,283) [Co-PI: Shawn Bushway]
- 2010 – 2011 Federal Bureau of Investigation, High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group (HIG), “Surveying the U.S. Interrogation Community” [Subcontract from UT, El Paso, PI: Christian A. Meissner]
Principal Investigator (\$199,999)
- 2009 – 2010 Campbell Crime and Justice Group, Campbell Collaboration, “A Systematic Review of the Research on the Effectiveness of Interview and Interrogation Methods on Investigative Outcomes”
Co-Principal Investigator (\$49,375) [PI: Christian A. Meissner]
- 2008 – 2009 John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Network on Mandated Community Treatment “Understanding and perceptions of the plea process among non-mentally ill offenders”
Principal Investigator (\$38,596)
- 2007-2009 NARSAD Young Investigator Award, “False Confessions among Persons with Serious Mental Illness”
Principal Investigator (\$56,348)

- 2007-2009 City-County of San Francisco, CA “Mental Health Courts: Level of Supervision and Predictors of Outcome: 12-month interviews”
Co-Principal Investigator (\$64,340) [PI: Henry J. Steadman]
- 2005-2008 National Science Foundation, “Mental Health Court Comprehension: Predictors and Influence on Treatment Compliance and Receipt of Sanctions”
Principal Investigator (\$199,991) [Co-PI: Henry J. Steadman]
- 2005-2009 John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Network on Mandated Community Treatment “Mental Health Courts: Level of Supervision and Predictors of Outcome.”
Co-Principal Investigator (\$2,092,887) [PI: Henry J. Steadman]

Mentored Student Grants

- 2024-2025 Mary Catlin, ASU-NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant, “The Role of Communications in Plea Bargaining and Plea Decision-Making” (\$19,663)
- 2021-2022 Samantha Luna, ASU-NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant, “Defining Coercion in Plea Negotiations” (\$19,762)
- 2019-2020 Amy Dezember, NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant, “Examining Different Kinds of Guilty Pleas” (\$17,639)
***American Psychology-Law Society Dissertation Award, 3rd Place*
- 2016-2018 [co-chair] Reveka Shteynberg, NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant, “Rationales Underlying and Shaping Plea Decision-Making” (\$11,399) [PI: A. Worden]
- 2014-2015 Woojae Han, NIJ Graduate Research Fellowship, “Impact of Community Treatment and Neighborhood Environment on Recidivism in Mental Health Courts” (\$31,999)

HONORS AND AWARDS

Fellow Status

- 2024 Fellow, Association for Psychological Science (APS)
- 2023 Fellow, Developmental Psychology (Division 7, APA)
- 2022 Fellow, American Psychological Association (APA)
- 2022 Fellow, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA)
- 2020 Fellow, Academy of Experimental Criminology

National Awards

- 2021 American Society of Criminology Mentoring Award
- 2021 American Psychology-Law Society Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award
- 2018 American Psychological Association Mid-Career Award for Outstanding Contributions to Benefit Children, Youth, and Families

Other Recognition

- 2020 Distinguished Faculty Mentoring Fellow, George Mason University
- 2016 University of Nevada, Reno Interdisciplinary Graduate Student Association speaker
- 2015 School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany Graduate Student Mentor Award

- 2014 Ranked 22nd most productive scholar in Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2009-2013 [2nd highest-ranked female] (Walters, 2014)
- 2012 Ranked 3rd (of 125) in Academic Productivity among Assistant Professors in Criminology and Criminal Justice (Copes, Khey, & Tewksbury, 2012)
- 2012 Career, Leadership and University Excellence (CLUE) Fellow; University at Albany
- 2010 Box highlight in 3rd edition of textbook, *Introduction to Forensic Psychology*, Sage Publishers (A. Bartol and C. Bartol)
- 2009 Invited to be Visiting Professor at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan

PUBLICATIONS

(*Denotes student/post-doctorate under my supervision)

Books/Monographs/Special Journal Issues

- Redlich, A.D. & Quas, J.A. (2024).** (Eds.). *The Handbook on Developmental Psychology and the Law*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Acker, J., & **Redlich, A. D.** (2019). *Wrongful convictions: Law, social science, and policy* (2nd edition). Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
- Edkins, V. & **Redlich, A.D.** (2019) (Eds.). *A system of pleas: Social science's contribution to the real legal system*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
 **2021 American Psychology-Law Society Lawrence Wrightsman Book Award winner
- Wilford, M.S., & **Redlich, A.D.** (May, 2018). (Guest editors). Special issue on guilty pleas. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 24.
- Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G., **Redlich, A., D.**, & Myklebust, T. (2016). (Eds.). *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation, Volume I: Victims and witnesses*. Abingdon, England: Routledge Press.
- Walsh, D., Oxburgh, G., **Redlich, A., D.**, & Myklebust, T. (2016). (Eds.). *International developments and practices in investigative interviewing and interrogation, Volume II: Suspected Offenders*. Abingdon, England: Routledge Press.
- Redlich, A. D.**, Acker, J., *Norris, R. J., & *Bonventre, C. (2014). (Eds). *Examining wrongful convictions: Stepping back, moving forward*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
- Acker, J., & **Redlich, A. D.** (2011). *Wrongful convictions: Law, social science, and policy*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
- Redlich, A. D. & Petrila, J.** (2009). (Eds.). The age of innocence: Miscarriages of justice in the 21st century. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 27(3), 297-488.
- Quas, J.A., Goodman, G. S., Ghatti, S., Alexander, K., Edelstein, R., **Redlich, A. D.**, Cordon, I., & Jones, D.P. (2005). Childhood sexual assault victims: Long-term outcomes after testifying in criminal court. *Society for Research in Child Development Monographs*, 70. Serial No. 280.

Journal Articles

In Press and 2024

Quas, J.A., *Luna, S., Wilson, D.B., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2024). Human Trafficking and the Passage of the 2000 TVPA: A Comparative Analysis of Prosecution of Trafficking, Child Pornography, and Sexual Abuse Cases. *Journal of Human Trafficking*.

*Bettens, T., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2024). The effects of confessions on misconduct and guilty pleas in exonerations: Implications for discovery policy. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 23, 179-199.

2023

*Catlin, M. & **Redlich**, A.D. (2023). Redefining “Years Lost”: The Impact of Wrongful Convictions on Lifespan. *Wrongful Conviction Law Review*, 4.

DiFava, R., *Bettens, T., Wilford, M., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2023). Confession evidence results in more guilty pleas than eyewitness evidence. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.

Redlich, A.D., Wilford, M., *Berger, N., & Dipano, M. (2023). Commonalities in false guilty plea cases. *Psychology. Crime, and Law*.

*Catlin, M., Wilson, D. B., **Redlich**, A. D., Bettens, T., Meissner, C. A., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (2023). PROTOCOL: Interview and interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions: An update and extension. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 19, e1314.

Berube, R., Wilford, M., **Redlich**, A.D., & Wang, Y. (2023). Identifying Patterns Across the Six Canonical Factors Underlying Wrongful Convictions. *Wrongful Conviction Law Review*, 3, 166-195.

Redlich, A.D., *Catlin, M, & *Bettens, T. (2023). Intent-to-treat in the “Cheating” paradigm: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.

*Luna, S., Hardin, K., Dianiska, R., **Redlich**, A.D., & Quas, J.A. (2023). Questioning suspected trafficking victims: A survey of interviewers. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*.

Dianiska, R., *Luna, S., Hardin, K., Quas, J.A., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2023). Current investigator practices and beliefs on interviewing trafficked minors. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 29, 32-45.

2022

Redlich, A.D., Domagalski, K., *Woestehoff, S., *Dezember, A., & Quas, J.A. (2022). Describing and comparing plea hearings in juvenile and criminal court. *Law and Human Behavior*, 46, 337-352.

*Petersen, K., **Redlich**, A.D., & Wilson, D.B. (2022). Discount for who?: Comparing the effects of evidence and demographic characteristics on plea discounts. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 18, 321-342.

Henderson, K., Fountain, E., **Redlich**, A.D., & Cantone, J. (2022). Judicial involvement in plea bargaining. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 28, 356-373.

*Dezember, A., *Luna, S., *Woestehoff, S., *Stoltz, M., *Manley, M., Quas, J.A, & **Redlich**, A.D. (2022). Plea validity in circuit court: Judicial colloquies in misdemeanor vs. felony charges. *Psychology, Crime, & Law*, 28, 268-288.

- *Petersen, K., **Redlich**, A.D., & Norris, R. (2022). Diverging from the shadows: Explaining individual deviation from plea bargaining in the “Shadow of Trial.” *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 18, 321-342.

2021

- Alceste, F., Luke, T., **Redlich**, A.D., Amrom, A., Hellgren, J., & Kassin, S.M. (2021). The psychology of confessions: A comparison of expert and lay opinions. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35, 39-51.
- *Luna, S. & **Redlich**, A.D. (2021). Unintelligent decision-making? The impact of discovery on defendant plea decisions. *Wrongful Conviction Law Review*.
- Snook, B., Fallon, L., Barron, W. T., Kassin, S., Kleinman, S., Leo, R.A., Meissner, C., Morello, L., Nirider, L., Redlich, A.D., & Trainer, J.L. (2021). Urgent issues and prospects in reforming interrogation practices in the United States and Canada. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 26, 1-24.

2020

- Norris, R. J., Acker, J.A., Bonventre, C., & **Redlich**, A.D. (2020). Thirty years of innocence: Wrongful convictions and exonerations in the United States, 1989-2018. *The Wrongful Conviction Law Review*, 1, 2-58.
- *Luna, S. & **Redlich**, A.D. (2020). A national survey of Veterans Treatment Court actors. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-019-09403-z>
- Scherr, K., Normile, C., *Luna, S., **Redlich**, A.D., Lawrence, M., & Catlin, M. (2020). False admissions of guilt associated with wrongful convictions undermine people’s perceptions of exonerees. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*.
- *Luna, S. & **Redlich**, A.D. (2020). The decision to provide discovery: An examination of policies and guilty pleas. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.
- Scherr, K., **Redlich**, A.D., & Kassin, S.M. (2020). Cumulative disadvantage: The compounding effect of innocents’ decision-making from interrogations to the courtroom. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*. Online first.
- Norris, R., Weintraub, J., N., Acker, J.R., **Redlich**, A.D., & Bonventre, C.L. (2020). The criminal costs of wrongful convictions: Can we reduce crime by protecting the innocent? *Criminology and Public Policy*, 19., 367-388.

2019

- Redlich**, A.D., Nirider, L., & *Shteynberg, R. (2020). Pragmatic implication in the interrogation room: A comparison of juveniles and adults. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 16, 555-564.
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- Redlich**, A.D., & *Luna, S. (2019, Fall). Investigating criminal discovery practices. *Translational Criminology*. The Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy. <https://cebcp.org/wp-content/TCmagazine/TC17-Fall2019>
- *Kamorowski, J., Cucolo, H.E., & **Redlich**, A.D. (February 2017). International Megan's Law: It's not about what works, it's about what sells. *Common Ground column, APLS Newsletter*, 7-12.
- Redlich**, A. D. (2014). False confessions on trial. *International Society of Barristers Quarterly*, 21-42.
- *Shifton, J., *Norris, R., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2014). False and coerced confessions (updated). *Oxford Bibliographies Online*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Meissner, C., **Redlich**, A. D., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (2012). *Interview and interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions*. Final report to the Campbell Collaboration. Available at <http://campbellcollaboration.org/lib/download/2249/>
- Redlich**, A. D. (2011). Evidence-based graduate education for criminology and criminal justice students: The University at Albany experience. *Academy of Experimental Criminology Newsletter*.
- Redlich**, A. D. (2010). Invited commentary on *Army Field Manual 2-22.3 Interrogation Methods: A Science-based review*. Authored by Brandon, S. E., Bhatt, S., Justice, B. P., & Kleinman, S. M. Washington, DC: National Defense Intelligence College Press.
- *Norris, R., & **Redlich**, A. D. (2010). False and coerced confessions. *Oxford Bibliographies Online*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Redlich**, A. D. (Summer 2007). False guilty pleas. *American Psychology-Law Society Newsletter*, 27, 6-7, 31.
- MANUSCRIPTS SUBMITTED AND IN PROGRESS**
- Kassin, S., Cleary, H.M., Gudjonsson, G., Leo, R., Meissner, C.A., Redlich, A.D., & Scherr, K. (in preparation). *Police induced confessions, 2.0: Risk factors and recommendations*.
- Quas, J.A., *Luna, S., Wilson, D.B., & Redlich, A.D. (revised and resubmitted). *Human Trafficking and the Passage of the 2000 TVPA: A Comparative Analysis of Prosecution of Trafficking, Child Pornography, and Sexual Abuse Cases*.
- *Dezember, A. & Redlich, A.D. (revised and resubmitted). Examining Alford Pleas and the Presumption of Strong Evidence.
- Catlin, M., Wilson, D. B., Redlich, A. D., Bettens, T., Meissner, C. A., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (under review). *Interview and interrogation methods and their effects on true and false confessions: An update and extension*.

*Shammi, S., Redlich, A.D., *Dezember, A., & Quas, J.A. (in preparation). *Impact of mental health and intelligence on knowing and voluntary plea decision-making.*

RESEARCH CITED IN AMICUS AND LEGAL BRIEFS

Redlich and Goodman (2003)

*U.S. Supreme Court Cases

- Roper v. Simmons: constitutionality of death penalty for juveniles aged 16 and 17 years
 - American Psychological Association
- Graham v. State of Florida and Sullivan v. State of Florida: constitutionality of life without parole for juveniles who did not commit murder
 - Equal Justice Initiative [Bryan Stevenson]
 - Disability Rights Legal Center
- USA v. Khadr, U.S. Supreme Court case on Military Jurisdiction of Minors
 - Juvenile Law Center [Marsha Levick]
- JDB v. State of North Carolina: U. S. Supreme Court case on Miranda waivers, age, and custody
 - Center for the Wrongful Conviction of Youth et al.
- Miller v. Alabama and Jackson v. Hobbs, U.S. Supreme Court case on abolishing life without parole for juveniles
 - Juvenile Law Center et al.
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Arnold and Porter (Salamon, Blatt, & Franze)
 - American Psychological Association

*State Court and U.S. Court of Appeals Cases

- California v. A.T.: California Court of Appeals, 2nd District, on *Miranda* waiver and interrogation of a 13-year-old
 - Center for the Wrongful Conviction of Youth
- New York v. Thomas: New York State Court of Appeals case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Michigan v. Kowalski: Michigan Supreme Court case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Wisconsin v. Jerrell C. J.: Wisconsin Supreme Court case on Voluntariness of Juvenile Confession
 - Children and Family Justice Center
- A Minor v. State of Arkansas, Arkansas Supreme Court case on valid *Miranda* waiver and confession
 - Center on Wrongful Conviction of Youth
- Damien Wayne Echols v. State of Arkansas, Arkansas Supreme Court case, appeal of wrongful conviction and death sentence based on new evidence
 - Center on Wrongful Conviction of Youth, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
- Phillippos vs. United States of America: Expert testimony in false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association

Redlich, Silverman, Chen, & Steiner (2004; chapter in Lassiter book)

- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Arnold and Porter (Salamon, Blatt, & Franze)

Redlich (2007)

- Illinois v. Juan A. Rivera: Illinois Court of Appeals, 2nd Judicial District case on general acceptance of false confession research and need for expert testimony
 - American Psychological Association
- Douglas Warney v. New York: New York Court of Appeals, 4th Department case on false confessions from vulnerable suspects and whether they contributed to their wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Arnold and Porter (Salamon, Blatt, & Franze)

Redlich and Ozdogru (2009)

- James Berry v. Robert E. Ercole United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; habeas corpus petition based on ineffective assistance of counsel and advice to plea
 - Legal brief authored by Brian Sheppard, Esq.

Redlich (2010) [chapter in APA book]

- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Anthony Wright: Pennsylvania Supreme Court case on post-conviction access to DNA testing with confession evidence present
 - American Psychological Association
- Illinois v. Juan A. Rivera: Illinois Court of Appeals, 2nd Judicial District case on general acceptance of false confession research and need for expert testimony
 - American Psychological Association
- Douglas Warney v. New York: New York Court of Appeals, 4th Department case on false confessions from vulnerable suspects and whether they contributed to their wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association
- John David Floyd v. Burl Cain: Louisiana State Supreme Court case on the relationship between confession voluntariness and guilt
 - American Psychological Association
- Newton v. Indiana: U.S. Supreme Court case on threat of death penalty in plea negotiations
 - Juvenile Law Center

Redlich, Summers, and Hoover (2010)

- New York v. Thomas: New York State Court of Appeals case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Michigan v. Kowalski: Michigan Supreme Court case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Illinois v. Juan A. Rivera: Illinois Court of Appeals, 2nd Judicial District case on general acceptance of false confession research and need for expert testimony
 - American Psychological Association
- Douglas Warney v. New York: New York Court of Appeals, 4th Department case on false confessions from vulnerable suspects and whether they contributed to their wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Becker, Drizin, Nirider, et al. [Petitioner's attorneys]

Redlich (2010) [Rutgers Law Review]

- JDB v. State of North Carolina: U. S. Supreme Court case on *Miranda* waivers, age, and custody
 - Center for the Wrongful Conviction of Youth et al.
- California v. A.T.: California Court of Appeals, 2nd District, on *Miranda* waiver and interrogation of a 13-year-old
 - Center for the Wrongful Conviction of Youth
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Arnold and Porter (Salamon, Blatt, & Franze)

Redlich & Shteynberg (2016)

- Newton v. Indiana: U.S. Supreme Court case on threat of death penalty in plea negotiations
 - Juvenile Law Center
- People v. Tiger: State of New York Court of Appeals; cited by Dissent.

Kassin et al. (2010) [APLS-sponsored white paper on confessions and interrogations]

- Hawai'i v. Baker: Hawaii Supreme Court case on how certain interrogation tactics affect the voluntariness of confessions
- Michigan v. Kowalski: Michigan Supreme Court case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- New York v. Thomas: New York State Court of Appeals case on the necessity of expert testimony in possible false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Phillippos vs. United States of America: Expert testimony in false confession cases
 - American Psychological Association
- Douglas Warney v. New York: New York Court of Appeals, 4th Department case on false confessions from vulnerable suspects and whether they contributed to their wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association
- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - Current and Former Prosecutors [Arnold & Porter]
 - Professors of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, and Constitutional Law [Garrett & Craig]
 - American Psychological Association
 - The Innocence Network
 - Becker, Drizin, Nirider, et al. [Petitioner's attorneys]

Kassin et al. (2018)

- Dassey v. Dittman: Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in juvenile false confession/wrongful conviction
 - American Psychological Association

INVITED ADDRESSES AND CONFERENCES

Redlich, A.D. (2023, June). *The power of collaboration*. Round table discussion. The Plea Bargaining Institute inaugural symposium. Nashville, TN.

Redlich, A.D. (2023, May). *Police-induced confessions: Risk factors and recommendations*. [Moderator and presenter]. Association of Prosecuting Attorneys/Quattrone Center Innovations in Prosecution symposium. Philadelphia, PA.

- Redlich, A.D. (2023, March). Invited plenary presentation. *Alford pleas: Plea convictions without guilt admissions*. American Psychology-Law Society, Philadelphia, PA.
- Redlich, A.D. (2023, February). Invited presentation. *The validity of pleading guilty*. Department of Psychology, Montclair State University, Montclair, New Jersey.
- Redlich, A.D. (2022, December). *The cumulative disadvantages of false confessions on post-exoneration life*. Quattrone Center Advisory Board Meeting. Philadelphia, PA.
- Redlich, A.D. (2022, September). Invited panel presentation, *Bridging the Gap between Science and the Practice of Interrogation: Changing the Mindsets and Restoring Trust in the State*. The Center for American and International Law, Washington, DC.
- Quas, J.A., & Redlich, A.D. (2022, September). Invited presentation, *Minors' Involvement in the Criminal Justice System: Improving Outcomes for Victims, Witnesses, and Defendants*. University of Massachusetts, Lowell, Kunzedorf and Ritvo Lecture on Applied Cognitive, Department of Psychology.
- Redlich, A.D. (2022, May). *False confessions*. Invited presentation to the Center for Forensic Behavioral Science, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, Bethesda, MD.
- The Right to Legal Assistance (2022, March). Invited member of expert panel put on by The International Legal Foundation, Fair Trials, and the Clooney Foundation for Justice.
- Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). *False confessions: How they occur and how to defend against them*. Invited presentation to International Legal Foundation: Indonesia (virtual).
- Redlich, A.D. (2021, November). Guilty plea hearings in juvenile and criminal court. Invited presentation to University of Southern California Law School-Social Psychology brown bag series (virtual).
- Redlich, A.D. (2021, October). *Current empirical findings about plea bargaining in the U.S.* Invited presentation at the 27th annual conference of the Brazilian Institute of Criminal Sciences (virtual).
- Redlich, A.D. (2021, June). *False confessions on trial*. Invited presentation to the North Carolina Innocence Inquiry Commission (virtual).
- Redlich, A.D. (2021, April). *Characteristics of juvenile false guilty pleas*. Invited presentation to symposium on Wrongful Convictions: Pursuing Justice for Juveniles and Correcting a Flawed System, Dickinson Law School, The Pennsylvania State University (virtual).
- Redlich, A.D. (2020, November). *The who, what, and why of psychology and the law*. Invited presentation to the Psychology Society, Eton College, United Kingdom (virtual).
- Redlich, A.D. (2020, October). *The validity of pleading guilty*. Invited presentation to Cognitive Psychology seminar series, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, CA (virtual).
- Redlich, A.D. (2020, April). Invited panel speaker, *Transparency in Criminal Justice: A 2020 Vision*,

Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.
[Cancelled due to COVID-19]

Redlich, A.D. (2019, November). Invited expert testimony (on mental health courts) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Redlich, A.D. & *Luna, S. (2019, October). *Unintelligent decisions: Discovery in the context of guilty pleas*. Invited presentation to the Criminology department, University of Pennsylvania.

Redlich, A. D. (2019, May). *Interrogations and vulnerable populations*. Invited presentation to Advancing Real Change, Inc., Baltimore, MD.

Redlich, A. D. & *Luna, S. (2019, April). *Providing discovery in the context of guilty pleas*. Invited presentation to the Virginia Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Richmond, VA.

Redlich, A.D. (2018, September). Keynote address, *Confronting confrontational models of interrogation and plea bargaining*. “Colaboração Premiada”: An investigation tool. Brazilian Federal Police, Brasília, Brazil.

Redlich, A.D. (2018, July). Plenary speaker at Indiana State Bar Association Legal Education Conclave, *Bridging the gaps: Connecting with communities and their leaders to improve understanding and access to justice*. Indianapolis, IN.

Redlich, A.D. (2018, June). *False guilty pleas 101*. Invited speaker at *False confessions, false guilty pleas, and wrongful convictions: A multi-disciplinary symposium* at the Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Redlich, A. D. (2017, November). Invited panel participant at the *Innocence Project’s Impact After 25 years: Law, Policy, and the Courts*. Benjamin Cardozo School of Law, New York, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2017, May). Invited participant at *Neighborhood Criminal Justice Roundtable* (small group conference), University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, VA.

Redlich, A. D. (2017, April). *The validity of pleading guilty*. Invited talk to the Department of Criminal Justice, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN.

Redlich, A. D. (2017, March). *The validity of pleading guilty*. Invited talk to the Department of Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, FL.

Redlich, A.D. (2017, January). Competence to confess. In L. Johnston (Chair), *Competence Revisited: The Changing Role of Mental Capacity in Criminal and Immigration Proceedings*. Paper presented at the Association of American Law Schools, San Francisco, CA. (Invited speaker for Section on Law and Mental Disability)

Redlich, A.D. (2016, September). *Adolescence and the validity of guilty pleas*. Community Psychology series. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Redlich, A.D. (2016, September). *The validity of pleading guilty*. Wendy and Mark Stavish Endowed Chair

Psychology-Law Speaker Series. Iowa State University, Ames, IA.

Redlich, A. D. (2016, May). *What is our role during the plea process: Decision-making and the validity of guilty pleas*. Invited plenary at the Public Defender Retreat, Las Vegas, NV.

Redlich, A. D. (2016, May). *False confessions on trial*. Invited plenary at the Public Defender Retreat, Las Vegas, NV.

Redlich, A. D. (2016, April). *Guilty plea decision-making among juveniles and adults*. Invited presentation to the Graduate Student Interdisciplinary Club, University of Nevada, Reno.

Redlich, A. D. (2015, September). *The interrogation of vulnerable persons*. Training for the Office of the Chief Public Defenders Office, Connecticut.

Redlich, A.D. (2015, April). *Questioning juveniles in the interrogation room and courtroom*. New York State Defenders Association meeting, Rochester, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, November). *Stages of adolescence and the decision to plead guilty*. Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, July). *The good, the bad, and the ugly of mental health courts*. Invited plenary presentation to the 3rd annual Intermountain Mental Health Court Conference, Utah State University, Logan, UT.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, March). *The validity of guilty pleas*. Invited colloquium speaker, Center for Law and Human Behavior, University of Texas, El Paso, El Paso, TX.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, March). *False confessions on trial*. Invited plenary presentation to the International Society of Barristers, Maui, HI.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, January). Invited participant at *Criminal Justice Colloquium* (small group conference), Southern Methodist University Law School, Dallas, TX.

Redlich, A. D. (2014, January). Invited speaker on *Scenes of a Crime* panel. New York State Bar Association, New York, NY.

*Kelly, C., Redlich, A. D., & *Miller, J. C. (2013, October). *The dynamic process of interrogation*. Invited presentation at the 3rd annual Intelligence Interviewing, HIG Research Symposium, Washington, DC.

Redlich, A. D. (2013, August). *False and coerced confessions*. Invited speaker at the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Office of Defender Services Training Branch conference. Buffalo, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2013, July). *Interrogating in the shadow of trial: Confessions to convictions*. Invited plenary speaker at the New York State Defenders Association meeting, Saratoga Springs, NY.

Redlich, A. D. (2012, December). *Torture and false confessions: Improving China's interrogation methods*. Invited speaker, US-Asia Law Institute (NYU School of Law) symposium: Xi'an and Chengdu, China.

- Redlich, A. D. (2012, November). *False confessions: Intersecting science, ethics, and the law*. Invited speaker at the Temple Law Review and the Pennsylvania Innocence Project symposium, Philadelphia, PA.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, October). *Juveniles and false confessions*. Invited speaker at the annual Criminal Justice Educators Association of New York State (CJEANYS) meeting, Poughkeepsie, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, October). Empirical studies of problem solving courts. Invited speaker at *The Bruce J. Winick Fall 2012 Colloquium: Standards in problem solving courts*. University of Miami Law School, Miami, FL.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, June). *The who, what, and why of selecting interview and interrogation techniques*. Invited presentation to Hebrew University, Institute of Criminology, Jerusalem, Israel.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, June). *Am I right or wrong? Waiving rights and pleading guilty*. Invited presentation to Hebrew University, Institute of Criminology, Jerusalem, Israel.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, June). Global perspectives on interrogation and intelligence gathering. Invited presentation as a plenary speaker at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, *International Conference: Global Perspectives on Justice, Security, and Human Rights*. New York, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, February). HIG Committee. Small-group meeting, Washington DC.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, January). The risk of wrongful convictions among youth. Invited presentation to the Cardozo Journal of Law and Gender Symposium, *Stealing innocence: Juvenile legal issues and The Innocence Project*. New York, NY.
- Redlich, A. D., *Kelly, C., & *Miller, J. (2011, August). *A systematic survey of the interrogation and intelligence community*. HIG Research Symposium, Intelligence Interviewing. Washington, DC.
- Redlich, A. D. (2011, May). Professor Barry Feld book-in-progress workshop conference. University of Minnesota Law School, Minneapolis, MN. (Invited member of small group).
- Redlich, A. D. (2011, March). *Creating a common interrogator language*. Invited presentation to the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group. Washington, DC.
- Redlich, A. D. (2011, February). *Policy summit on the future of criminal justice reform in America*. Sponsored by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation. Houston, TX. (Invited member of small group conference).
- Redlich, A. D. (2010, November). *Adolescence, innocence, and pleading guilty: Beyond adjudicative competence*. Invited presentation to the Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis.
- Redlich, A. D. (2010, November). *True lies, false confessions*. Invited presentation to the Albany Law School Amnesty International chapter. Albany, NY.
- Steadman, H. J., Redlich, A. D., Callahan, L., & Robbins, P. C. (2010, October). *The MacArthur mental health court study*. Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Community Mandated Treatment, Tucson, AZ.

- Redlich, A. D. (2010, June). *The risk of false confessions among individuals with mental illness*. Invited presentation at the Public Defender Service Forensic Conference, Washington, DC.
- Redlich, A. D. (2010, April). False confessions, false guilty pleas: The susceptibility of juveniles and best interests. Invited presentation at Rutgers Law Review symposium, *Righting the wronged: Causes, effects, prevention, and remedies of juvenile wrongful convictions*. Newark, NJ.
- Meissner, C., Redlich, A. D., Bhatt, S., & Brandon, S. (2010, March). *A systematic review of the effectiveness of interviewing and interrogation techniques on investigative outcomes*. National Police Improvement Agency, London, England.
- Redlich, A. D. (2010, January). Mental health courts: yesterday, today, and tomorrow. Invited presentation at *Special problem-solving courts: Social science and legal perspectives*. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Law and Psychology Visiting Scholar Program, Program of Excellence, Lincoln, NE.
- Redlich, A. D. (2009, October). *Juveniles and false confessions*. Annual Summit of the National Juvenile Defender Center, Denver, CO.
- Redlich, A. D. (2009, October). *Decision-making and defenses in mental health court*. Annual Summit of the National Juvenile Defender Center, Denver, CO.
- Redlich, A. D. (2009, September). *HUMINT: Integration of science and practice conference*. Sierra Vista, AZ. Sponsored by the Defense Intelligence Agency, U.S. Department of Defense. (Invited member of small group conference).
- Redlich, A. D. (2009, February). *Working Strategy Roundtable: Center for Wrongful Convictions of Youth*. Northwestern School of Law, Chicago, IL.
- Redlich, A. D. (2009, February). *What is a mental health court?* Invited presentation to the Albany chapter of the New York State Mental Health Counselors Association, Sage Colleges, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2009, January). *Does MHC understanding predict MHC success?* Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Community Mandated Treatment, Santa Monica, CA.
- Steadman, H. J., Redlich, A. D., Callahan, L., & Robbins, P. (2009, January). *The MacArthur mental health court study*. Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Community Mandated Treatment, Santa Monica, CA.
- Redlich, A. D. (2008, November). *False confessions*. Invited address to the Major Crime Conference of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Halifax, Canada.
- Redlich, A. D. (2008, October). *Improving outcomes for people with mental illnesses in mental health courts: A research guide for policymakers*. The Council of State Governments, Justice Center, Washington, DC. (Invited member of Expert Panel).
- Redlich, A. D. (2008, July). *Mental health courts: Alternatives to incarceration*. Invited address to the U.S. Sentencing Commission Conference, Washington, DC.

- Redlich, A. D. (2008, April). *The impact of mental illness on competence to confess*. Invited address to Sage Colleges-sponsored conference on Death Penalty, Mental Illness, & Actual Innocence, Albany, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2007, September). *False confessions in interrogations and plea arrangements*. Invited address at Interrogations and Confessions: Conference sponsored by the APA Science Directorate (Chairs: G.D. Lassiter & C. Meissner). El Paso, TX.
- Redlich, A. D. (2007, July). *Understanding and appreciation among mental health court participants*. Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Community Mandated Treatment, Baltimore, MD.
- Redlich, A. D. (2006, November). *Psychologists for Social Responsibility Seminar for Psychologists and Military Interrogators*. Washington, DC (Invited member of small group conference.)
- Redlich, A. D. (2006, October). *The second generation of mental health courts*. Invited address to the Conference on Mental Illness and the Courts. St. Francis College, Brooklyn, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2005, June). *Mental health courts*. Invited address to the New York State Office of Mental Health-sponsored conference on Mandated Community Treatment. Albany, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2005, June). *The National Summit on Mental Health Courts*. Racine, WI: Wingspread Foundation Conference Center. (Invited member of small group conference.)
- Redlich, A. D. (2005, March). *Psychology and law research*. Invited address to Women and Justice Career Day Program. Russell Sage College, Albany, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2004, July). *The totality of the circumstances in juvenile interrogations: Weighing the factors*. Invited presentation to the New York State Defense Attorney Association, Saratoga Springs, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2002, June). *The police interrogation of juveniles*. Invited address to the Southwest Region of Juvenile Public Defenders, American Bar Association, Houston, TX.
- Redlich, A.D. (2001, July). *The pre-adjudication of juveniles: Developmental differences in responses to interrogation*. Invited presentation to the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice, Boston, MA.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS [2018-present; pre-2018 available upon request]

- Redlich, A.D., & Quas, J.A. (2023, June). *Overcoming reluctance and increasing intelligence gathering from victims of trafficking*. CINA Minority Serving Institutions Summer Workshop. Fairfax, VA.
- *Ng, A., *Connelly, M., *Farmer, C., *Bettens, T., & Redlich, A. D. (2023, April). Are food or sales industries more accepting of those with a criminal background? [Poster presentation]. George Mason University College of Humanities and Social Science Undergraduate Research Symposium, Fairfax, VA.

- Redlich, A.D. (2023, March). Discussant. In S. Luna (Chair). *Examining theoretical perspectives on plea bargaining*. American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA.
- DiFava, R., *Bettens, T., Wilford, M., & Redlich, A. D. (2023, March). *Investigating the effect of confessions on true and false guilty pleas*. American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA.
- *Luna, S. & Redlich, A.D. (2023, March). *Testing a Theoretical Definition of Coercion During Plea Negotiations*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- *Catlin, M., Redlich, A. D., & *Bettens, T. (2023, March). Intent-to-treat in the “cheating” paradigm: A meta-analysis. In M. Catlin (Chair), *What we “know” about interrogations: Methodological considerations and perceptions of legal decision-makers*. American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA.
- *Bettens, T., *Catlin, M., Redlich, A. D., Scherr, K. C., Hare, N., & Khan, S. (2023, March). Listening to exonerees about factors that affect compensation and post-release adjustment. In T. Bettens (Chair), *The aftermath of innocence: Intake processes, mental health, compensation, and reentry* [Symposium]. American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, Philadelphia, PA.
- Berube, R., Wilford, M.M., Redlich, A.D., & Wang, Y. (2022, December). *Identifying patterns across the six canonical factors underlying wrongful conviction*. Paper presentation at the Innocence Project's inaugural convening on wrongful conviction research (virtual).
- *Bettens, T., & Redlich, A. D. (2022, November). *Predicting guilty pleas from confessions and misconduct in known exonerations* [Paper presentation]. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.
- *Catlin, M., Domagalski, K. A., Redlich, A. D., & Quas, J. A. (2022, November). *The Role of Development in Plea Engagement and Understanding in The Multitude of Elements Surrounding Guilty Pleas: An Interdisciplinary Panel*. Symposium accepted for presentation at the annual conference at the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.
- *Luna, S. & Redlich, A. D. (2022, November). *Examining Coercion During Plea Negotiations*. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology in Atlanta, Georgia.
- *Shammi, S., Redlich, A.D., & *Stramaglia, K. (2022, November). *Decision Making During a Police Encounter*. Paper presented at the Annual conference at the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, Georgia.
- *Bettens, T., *Catlin, M., Redlich, A. D., Scherr, K. C., Hare, N., & Khan, S. (2022, November). *Exonerees' experiences with compensation: A preliminary look*. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.

- Dianiska, R., *Luna, S., Redlich, A.D., & Quas, J. A. (2022, October). *Law Enforcement Perceptions of Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking: Implications for Prosecution*. Poster presented at the Criminal Investigations and Network Analysis annual meeting in Fairfax, Virginia.
- Redlich, A.D. (2022, August). The role of psychological science in valid plea decision-making. In K. Reed (Chair), *Plea bargaining: An experimental examination of plea decisions*. Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Psychological Association, Minneapolis, MN.
- Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). Standard of proof in guilty pleas. In B. Garrett (Chair), *Legal Scholars Committee: Law, psychology, and policy: Using research to inform law reform*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.
- Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). Discussant. In M.M. Wilford (Chair), *Using an interactive simulation of legal procedures to study plea decision making*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.
- *Bettens, T., & Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). Official misconduct and false admissions of guilt in known wrongful convictions. In L.M. Levett and C.B. Haigh (Chairs), *Prosecutorial decision making: Charging, evidence disclosure, plea bargaining, and misconduct*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.
- Domagalski, K., Redlich, A.D., Quas, J.A., & Woestehoff, S. (2022, March). Describing and comparing plea hearings in different juvenile courts. In E.K. Fountain (Chair), *Judges, courts, and plea bargains*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.
- Fountain, E., Henderson, K., Redlich, A.D., & Cantone, J. (2022, March). How judges evaluate the validity of guilty pleas. In E.K. Fountain (Chair), *Judges, courts, and plea bargains*. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.
- *Shammi, S., Redlich, A.D., & *Stramaglia, K. (2022, March). Decision making during police encounter. Paper presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.
- *Catlin, M., & Redlich, A. D. (2022, March). *Redefining "Years Lost": The Impact of Wrongful Conviction on Lifespan*. Presentation at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.
- *Catlin, M., Wilson, D. B., Redlich, A. D., & Meissner, C. (2022, March). *Interview and Interrogation Methods and their Effects on True and False Confessions* in Current Directions in Suspect Interviewing, Research, and Practice. Symposium presented at the annual conference at the American-Psychology Law Society, Denver, CO.
- *Luna, S. Dianiska, R., Hardin, K., Quas, J., & Redlich, A.D. (2022, March). Examining Investigator Strategies for Questioning Suspected Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking. In S. Mukhopadhyay & S. Luna (Chairs) *Examining Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: Victim Rescue, Trafficker Prosecution, and Rehabilitation*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society in Denver, CO.

- Woestehoff, S. A., *Luna, S., & Redlich, A. D. (2022, March). Is He Guilty? An Evaluation of Third-Party Observers' Perceptions of a Mock Interview. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society, Denver, CO.
- *Luna, S., Dianiska, R., Hardin, K., Quas, J., & Redlich, A.D. (2021, November). Questioning Suspected Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking: Interview or Interrogation? In C. Kelly (Chair) *Investigative Interviewing and Interrogation: Perspectives from the Field*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago, IL.
- *Petersen, K., Redlich, A.D., & Bushway, S. (2021, November). Where's the evidence? The relationship between evidence strength, extra-legal characteristics, and plea discounts. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago, IL.
- Redlich, A.D. (2021, November). Critic for author meets critic panel, J. Henry (2020), *Smoke but no fire: Convicting the innocent of crimes that never happened*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago, IL.
- Redlich, A.D., Wilford, Dipano, M., & *Berger, N. (2021, November). Wrongful conviction by false guilty plea versus trial. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Chicago, IL.
- *Luna, S., Dianiska, R., Hardin, K., Quas, J., & Redlich, A.D. (2021, September). *Assessing Investigator Practices for Questioning Suspected Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking*. Paper presented at the International Investigative Interviewing Group conference (virtual).
- *Catlin, M. & Redlich, A.D. (2021, June). *Redefining "years lost": The impact of wrongful convictions on lifespan*. Paper presented at the Innocence Network conference (virtual).
- *Shammi, S., *Dezember, A., Quas, J., & Redlich, A.D. (2021, March). *Impact of mental health and intelligence on knowing, intelligent, and voluntary plea decision-making*. Poster presented at the American Psychology-Law Society student poster session (virtual).
- Henderson, K.S., Fountain, E.N., Redlich, A.D., & Cantone, J.A. (2021, March). Judicial Involvement in Plea-Bargaining. Poster presented at the American Psychology-Law Society student poster session (virtual).
- *Luna, S. & Redlich, A.D. (2020, March). The Impact of Discovery Information and Guilt on Defendant Plea Decisions. In A. Dezember & S. Luna (Chairs) *Understanding Guilty Pleas and Modeling Plea Decision-Making*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society in New Orleans, Louisiana.
- *Dezember, A., *Woestehoff, S.A., Quas, J.A., & Redlich, A.R. (2020, March). Impact of Plea Knowledge & Attorney Satisfaction on Procedural Justice Perceptions for Guilty Pleas. In S. Luna & A. Dezember (Chairs) *Understanding Guilty Pleas and Modeling Plea Decision-Making*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA.

- *Luna, S. & Redlich, A.D. (2020, March). Examining Controversial Veterans Treatment Court Issues: Insights from Court Actors. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society in New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Redlich, A.D. (2020, March). Discussant. In S. Cardenas (Chair), *A plea you can't refuse: Evaluating psychological and structural predictors of plea decisions*. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society in New Orleans, Louisiana.
- *Domagalski, K.A., Bisla, I., Zamora, E.I., Redlich, A.D, Quas, J.A. (2020, March). *Understanding the Impact of Youth Engagement During the Plea Process*. Paper presented at the annual conference for the American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS), New Orleans, LA.
- *Woestehoff, S. A., & Redlich, A. R. (2020, March). *The influence of high profile cases and suspect guilt on investigators' confirmation bias*. Data blitz presented at The American Psychology-Law Society, New Orleans, LA.
- *Luna, S., Redlich, A. D., *West, J., & *Petersen, K. (2019, November). The Influence of Discovery and Guilt on Defendant Plea Decisions. In R. Norris (Chair) *Miscarriages of Justice*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in San Francisco, California.
- Redlich, A.D., *Luna, S., & *Dezember, A. (2019, November). The Validity of Misdemeanor Pleas. In A. Smith (Chair) *Assembly Line Injustice in the Lower Criminal Courts*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in San Francisco, California.
- *Dezember, A., *Stoltz, M., *Manley, M., *Woodruff, M., *Woestehoff, S., & Redlich, A.D. (2019, May). *The Strength of Evidence in the Plea Bargaining Process*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting on Law and Society, Washington, DC.
- Norris, R.J., Weintraub, J., Acker, J.A., Redlich, A.D., & Bonventre, C. (2019, April). *Documenting the crimes of true perpetrators in cases of wrongful convictions*. Innocence Network conference, Atlanta, GA.
- Sadri, A., Cathcart, E., Redlich, A.D., & Quas, J.A. (2019, March). Young engagement in the plea process: What happens when neither youth nor parents understand? In L.C. Malloy (Chair), *Do parents know best? The role of parents in juvenile interrogation and plea bargaining contexts*. Paper presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, Portland, OR.
- *Luna, S., Redlich, A.D., & Woestehoff, S. (2019, March). *Reducing prosecutorial misconduct: The impact of two discovery policies*. Poster presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, Portland, OR.
- *Woestehoff, S., Redlich, A. D., Cathcart, E., & Quas, J. A. (2019, March). *Legal professionals' perceptions of juvenile engagement in the plea process*. Paper presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, Portland, OR.
- *Dezember, A, *Luna, S., *Woestehoff, S., *Stoltz, M., *Manley, M., & Redlich, A.D. (2019, March). *Knowing, intelligent, and voluntary: The validity of misdemeanor pleas*. Paper presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, Portland, OR.

- *Luna, S. & Redlich, A.D. (2019, February). *A national survey of veterans treatment court actors*. Paper presented at the Western Society of Criminology annual conference, Honolulu, HI.
- *Luna, S., *Woestehoff, S., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, November). Examining the impact of discovery policies on prosecutorial misconduct. In R.J. Norris (Chair), *Wrongful Convictions: Prosecutors, Public Attitudes, and Jailhouse Lawyers*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.
- *Dezember, A., *Luna, S., *Stoltz, M., *Manley, M., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, November) The Validity of Misdemeanor Guilty Pleas. In M. Omori (Chair), *Advances in Study of Guilty Pleas and Prosecution*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.
- Sadri, A., Cathcart, E., Quas, J.A., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, May). *Teens who plead guilty: Parents' and teens' engagement in and understanding of the plea process*. Poster presented at the Association of Psychological Science, San Francisco, CA.
- *Dezember, A., *Woestehoff, S., *Manley, M., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, March). Alford pleas and the presumption of strong evidence. In M. Wilford (Chair), *A system of pleas*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society, Memphis, TN.
- *Woestehoff, S., Cathcart, E., *Dezember, A., *Marquina, A., Quas, J.A., & Redlich, A.D. (2018, March). Defendants' engagement in juvenile and criminal plea hearings. In S. Woestehoff (Chair), *Juveniles and guilty pleas*. Paper presented at the American Psychology-Law Society, Memphis, TN.

CHAired SYMPOSIA

- Kerrison, E. & Redlich, A. D. (2015, October). *Unpacking the plea-bargaining decision-making process for defendants and their attorneys*. Symposium presented at the Mid-Atlantic Law and Society Association, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY.
- Redlich, A. D. (2014, March), *Guilty pleas and other legal responsibility taking*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society, New Orleans, LA.
- Redlich, A. D. (2013, November), *Miscarriages of justice: Race, alibis, and admissions*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Atlanta, GA.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, November), *Miscarriages of justice: Broadening methodology in innocence research*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, Chicago, IL.
- Redlich, A. D. (2012, March). *Current research on intelligence interviewing and interrogation*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology Law Society conference, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Redlich, A. D. (2011, November). *The decline of trials and the rise of a new perspective on the importance of evidence in the plea bargaining process*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology conference, Washington, DC.
- Redlich, A. D. (2011, November). *Current research on intelligence interviewing and interrogation*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology conference, Washington, DC.

- Malloy, L. & Redlich, A. D. (2008). *Situational and dispositional risk factors for false confessions*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, Jacksonville, FL.
- Redlich, A. D. (2008). *Understanding in mandated community treatment*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, Jacksonville, FL.
- Bishop-Josef, S., & Redlich, A. D. (2006). *Psychologists advocating for children and families: Why, who, and how?* Symposium presented to the American Psychological Association Convention, New Orleans, LA.
- Redlich, A. D., & Morris, L. (2006). *How long does diversion take?* Symposium presented to the National GAINS Conference, Boston, MA.
- Redlich, A. D., & Petrila, J. (2006). *Mental health courts: Legal, procedural, and methodological controversies*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, St. Petersburg, FL.
- Heath, W., Redlich, A., & Costanzo, M. (2005). *Advice for graduate students and beginning professionals*. Symposium at the American Psychology Law-Society Conference, La Jolla, CA.
- Redlich, A. D. (2003). *The interrogation of vulnerable persons: Research issues, legal responses, and policy implications*. Symposium presented at the joint European Association of Psychology and the Law and the American Psychology-Law Society, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Redlich, A. D., & Ghetti, S. (2002). *The competence of child suspects and defendants: Perceived and actual capabilities*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, Austin, TX.
- Steiner, H., & Redlich, A. D. (2000). *Response and responsibility: The psychology and psychiatry of false confessions*. Symposium presented at the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry meeting, New York, NY.
- Redlich, A. D., & Ghetti, S. (2000). *Juveniles in the justice system: Factors relating to the commission, investigation, and judgment of adolescent crime*. Symposium presented at the American Psychology-Law Society Conference, New Orleans, LA.
- Goodman, G. S., & Redlich, A. D. (1997). *Recent developments and dilemmas in ethical issues for developmental research*. Symposium presented at the Society for Research in Child Development Biennial Conference, Washington, DC.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

George Mason University

Psychology and the Criminal Justice System (Undergraduates, Fall 2015, 2016; Grad, Fall 2016; Spring 2019)
Criminology, Law and Society Capstone seminar (Undergraduates, Spring 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021; Fall 2017, Fall 2019)
Graduate Professionalization Seminar (Grad, Spring 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022)
Criminology, Law and Society Honors' seminar (Undergraduates, Fall 2018-Spring 2019)
Grant Writing (Fall 2020; Fall 2023)

University at Albany

Experimental Criminology (MA-PhD students, Fall 2009; Spring 2015)

Grant Writing (PhD students, Fall 2013)

PhD Orientation to Academia (PhD students, Fall 2012, 2013)

Psychology and the Criminal Justice System (Undergraduates, Fall 2009-2014)

Psychology and the Legal System (MA-PhD students, Spring, 2009)

Wrongful Convictions (Undergraduates, Spring 2013-2015; MA-PhD students, Spring 2010, 2012, 2014)

Russell Sage College

Topics in Forensics (MA students, Spring 2005)

Stanford University

Child Development (Adult Continuing Education students, Spring 2002)

SELECTED SERVICE

2022--	Advisory Board Member, Plea Bargaining Institute: A Partnership between Fair Trials and Professor Lucian E. Dervan
2019--	Advisory Board Member, Dr. Miko Wilford's (University of Massachusetts, Lowell) NSF CAREER Award
2019--	American Psychology-Law Society Scientific Review Paper Committee Member
2016-2018	Expert Advisory Panel, SJ 47 Study of Mental Health Services in the 21 st Century in VA
2016--	Senior Fellow, Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, George Mason University
2015-2017	Committee on Legal Issues (COLI), American Psychological Association
2013-2014	2014 Conference Co-Chair, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA), New Orleans, LA, Appointed position
2013-2014	School of Criminal Justice/Hindelang Center Seminar Series Coordinator
2011-2013	Research Working Group, Strategic Plan Implementation; University at Albany
undisclosed	National Science Foundation Disrupting Operations of Illicit Supply Networks Review Panel
undisclosed	MacArthur 'Genius Award' Fellowship candidate evaluator
2010	Planning Advisory Board member, <i>Symposium on Crime and Justice: The Past and Future of Empirical Sentencing Research</i> (PI: S. Bushway). Conference sponsored by the National Science Foundation
2009-	Advisory Board member, Center on Wrongful Conviction of Youth, Northwestern University School of Law

- 2009-2014 Graduate Academic Council's Committee on Education Policy & Procedures, University at Albany
- 2009-2015 Co-Editor, *Actual Innocence*, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA) Newsletter (with doctoral student, Robert Norris)
- 2008-- 2014 Graduate Admissions Committee, School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany [Chair and member]
- 2007 – 2010 Executive Committee, Member-At-Large, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA), Elected position
- 2005 – 2008 Executive Committee, Member-At-Large for Advocacy, Society for Child and Family Practice and Policy (Division 37, APA), Elected position
- 2005 – 2015 Internal Review Board Member, Policy Research Associates, Inc
- 2005 – 2012 Co-Editor, *Teaching Tips*, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA) Newsletter
- 2004 – 2007 Chair, Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee, American Psychology-Law Society (Division 41, APA)

Editorial Boards:

- 2019—present *The Wrongful Conviction Law Review*
- 2019—present *Criminology and Public Policy*
- 2016—present *Journal of Experimental Criminology*
- 2015—2020 *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*
- 2010 – 2018 *Albany Law Review* [special annual issue on Miscarriages of Justice]
- 2008 – present *Law and Human Behavior*
- 2007 – present *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*
- 2007 – 2010 *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression: Journal of the Society for Terrorism Research*

Ad hoc Journal, Publication, and Granting Agency Reviews:

American Journal of Criminal Justice; Anderson Publishing; Archives of General Psychiatry; Behavioral Sciences and the Law; Child Abuse and Neglect; Child Maltreatment; Crime and Delinquency; Criminal Justice and Behavior; Criminal Justice Policy Review; Criminology; Current Directions in Psychological Science; Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation; Journal of Applied Social Psychology; Journal of Child Sexual Abuse; Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology; Journal of Quantitative Criminology; Justice Quarterly; Legal and Criminological Psychology; National Science Foundation; Ontario Mental Health Foundation; Oxford University Press; Personality and Individual Differences; Psychology, Crime, and Law; Psychiatric Services; Social Problems; Western Criminology Review; Wiley-Blackwell Publisher; William T. Grant Foundation; Worth Publishers

Student and Postdoctoral Mentorship

- Honors: Nivedita Angaria (George Mason University, Psychology; APLS Minority Affairs Committee (chair) Diversity Research Award); Honorable Mention for Outstanding Thesis Award in Psychology

Allie Briggs (University at Albany)
 Kathryn Cronin (University at Albany)
 Kaleigh Haines (George Mason University, Psychology; Honorable Mention for Outstanding Thesis Award in Psychology; Outstanding Poster Award at College of Humanities and Social Science Undergraduate Research Symposium)
 Alex Marquina (George Mason University, Psychology; received Outstanding Thesis Award)
 Delonie Plummer (University at Albany)
 Krista Wallace (University at Albany)
 Claire Wooster (George Mason University, Psychology)
 Masters/Comp: Catherine Bonventre (University at Albany)
 Reyna Cartagena (George Mason University)
 Lauren Duhaime (George Mason University)
 Rachel Jensen (George Mason University; Chair)
 Jennifer Kamorowski (George Mason University)
 Samantha Luna (George Mason University; Chair)
 Cynthia J. Najdowski (University of Illinois, Chicago)
 Robert Norris (University at Albany)
 Sarah Reuter (George Mason University)
 Luzi Shi (University at Albany)
 Reveka Shteynberg (University at Albany; Chair)
 Jennifer Weintraub (University at Albany)
 Shi Yan (University at Albany)
 Ronald Zimmerman (George Mason University)
 Doctoral: Emily Alexoudis (George Mason University; Psychology)
 Sara Berg (University at Albany)
 Kathleen M. Bolling (Indiana University, Bloomington)
 Catherine Bonventre (University at Albany)
 Andrew Davies (University at Albany)
 Sara Debus-Sherrill (George Mason University)
 Amy Dezember (George Mason University; Chair)
 Katherine Dunn (American University)
 Alison Farringer (University of Cincinnati)
 Erika Fountain (Georgetown University)
 Victoria Goldberg (George Mason University)
 Woojae Han (University at Albany, School of Social Welfare; Co-Chair)
 Taylor Hartwell (George Mason University; Chair)
 Johanna Hellgren (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)
 Kelsey Henderson (University of Florida, Gainesville)
 Alexis Hiley (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)
 Glenys Holt (University of Tasmania)
 Leona Jochnowitz (University at Albany)
 Kideuk Kim (George Mason University)
 Catherine Kimbrell (George Mason University)
 Samantha Luna (George Mason University; Chair)
 Siyu Liu (University at Albany)
 Kimberly Meyer (George Mason University)
 Robert Norris (University at Albany)
 Lauren Rubenstein (Sam Houston State University)

Jeffrey Sandler (University at Albany)
Jeremy Shifton (University at Albany; Chair)
Reveka Shteynberg (University at Albany; Co-Chair)
Jennifer Weintraub (University at Albany)
Post-Doctoral: Christopher Kelly (University at Albany)
Skye Woestehoff (George Mason University)

Other formal mentoring:

Erika Fountain: University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Eminent Scholar Mentor
Jennifer Perillo: Indiana University of Pennsylvania; PI Mentorship Academy mentor
Katherine Hazen: University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Preparing Future Faculty mentor
Mariella Leles da Silva: Fulbright Scholar from Uruguay

Selected Media Appearances:

“*Geraldo at Large*” a national television show; “*Annie Armen Live*” a national radio show; WWJ All News Radio, Detroit, MI (CBS-owned affiliate); Interviewed and cited prominently in *New York Times Upfront* (Patricia Smith); *Psychiatric News* (Aaron Levin); *The National Law Journal* (Leonard Post); *San Francisco Chronicle* (John Koopman); *APA Monitor* (Zak Stambor; Erika Packard); *Houston Chronicle*, *Syracuse The Post-Standard* (John O’Brien), *Newsday* op-ed (with James R. Acker); *Propublica* (Joaquin Sapien). NPR academic minutes, 11/25/14: <http://academicminute.org/2014/11/allison-redlich-university-at-albany-mental-health-courts/>; *The Crime Report* (David Krajicek); *Undisclosed* podcast. *Washington Post*, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2022/04/25/melissa-lucio-texas-death-penalty/> (Marisa Iati).

CURRENT AND PAST MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Society of Criminology
American Psychological Association
Association for Psychological Science
American Psychology - Law Society (Div. 41, APA)
Division of Developmental Psychology (Div. 7, APA)
Division of Experimental Criminology (ASC)
International Investigative Interview Research Group
Law and Society Association
Society for Child and Family Practice and Policy (Div. 37, APA)
Section on Child Maltreatment (Div. 37, Section 1, APA—Graduate Student President, 1999)